

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

XLIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MR. MORTON REPLENISHES TO MR. CARPENTER'S ADDRESS. THE SENATE HAS PASSED A RESOLUTION TO INVESTIGATE THE AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2. The Senate today passed a resolution to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia. The articles of impeachment against Judge Bristow, of Alabama, have been presented to the House, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MR. SCOTT INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION INSTRUCTING THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO REPORT TO THE SENATE THE CONTRACTORS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS HOLDING MORE THAN FIVE CONTRACTS ON THE 30TH OF JUNE LAST, HOW MANY HAD BEEN LET TO SUB-CONTRACTORS, AND AT WHAT PRICES. MR. BARRETT REPORTED A BILL FOR A BRANCH POST OFFICE AT CHICAGO.

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NEW YORK.

IT WAS CURRENTLY RUMORED YESTERDAY BY THOSE WHO HAVE ACCESS TO THE INNER CIRCLE OF BROOKLYN POLITICIANS THAT ALFRED W. BRIDGES, OF ALABAMA, HAD BEEN PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE, AND REFERRED TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

THE CUBAN RETALIATION. The Cubans in this city have received by mail the particulars of the capture and execution of Colonel Montaner, Spanish commander. He was marched to the headquarters of General Gomez, who at once ordered him to prepare for death, and he was soon afterwards shot. Nontaner was recognized as an especially severe to the Cuban prisoners. The news has also been received of the shooting of Spanish soldiers captured near Puerto Principe.

TELEGRAPH NOTES. The ship carpenters of Philadelphia are on a strike. They propose making direct contracts for repair of vessels, as well as ship building. They guarantee that all work shall be done in a first class manner, the wages to be \$4 dollars a day, the same as the owners now pay firms and the material used to be of the best.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK OF PHILADELPHIA CLOSED ITS DOORS ON MONDAY MORNING, displaying a placard as follows: "Closed by order of the United States Court." A large number of poor persons had money in the bank, and the closure has caused a large rate of interest than most other banks.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN SEVERAL OF THE CHURCHES TO-NIGHT. The State officers and the State House Building Committee start for Springfield to-day, on business connected with the proposed new capitol.

OFFICERS, CHAMBERLAIN AND STUCK HAS TO wrestle an hour or so with three desperate men on South Tennessee street Sunday night while making an arrest.

AN EVENING PUBLICATION SAYS: "It is rumored that the coopers of this city are preparing for a general strike."

THE QUESTION SOLVED. THE KANSAS SENATORIAL SUCCESSION RETIRED-ELECTION OF EX-GOVERNOR JAMES HARVEY.

TOPEKA, KS.-EX-GOVERNOR JAMES HARVEY HAS BEEN ELECTED AS SENATOR TO SUCCEED CALDWELL. Gov. Harvey is a Virginian by birth, and has spent most of his life in Adams Co., Ill., up to 1858, when he came to Kansas and engaged in farming. He entered the army when the rebellion broke out, and served as Captain of the 10th Kansas Infantry. After the war he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1868 was elected Governor of Kansas by the Republicans, and re-elected in 1870. He is a practical farmer and a steadfast Republican, and an earnest friend of all genuine reform measures. His personal character is above reproach. No stain of corruption has ever been attached to him, and this election is regarded as a triumph of honesty and fairness in Kansas politics. The final ballot on which Harvey was elected stood Harvey, 75; Plumb 20; Simons 18; Storor 8; Robinson 4; Snoddy Fenton and Price 2 each; and Davis, Valentine and Anthony one each.

FOREIGN NEWS. The 56 Parliamentary Elections in England last week, 250 Liberals and 31 Conservatives were returned.

BARON MAYER DE ROTHSCHILD, late member of Parliament for Hythe, is very ill. A shock of earthquake was distinctly felt farther point, Canada, Sunday afternoon. It shook stoves and everything movable in the village. The shock was also felt ten miles below Quebec.

BARON MAYER DE ROTHSCHILD'S physician, announces that he is improving.

BARON RENTER DENIES IN TOTO THE STATEMENT IN LONDON DAILY POST TO THE EFFECT THAT HE ASKED SIX MONTHS GRACE OF THE SHAH BEFORE BEGINNING WORK UNDER HIS PERSIAN CONCESSION.

ANOTHER BROTHER-IN-LAW. ARREST OF ONE OF THE MILLER'S KINSMEN. The Dubuque Herald says: There seems to be something especially fatal in the atmosphere of the present season to the Credit Mobilier jobbing of the republican leaders. There has been a carnival of crime for the past two years, so far as connecting the names of prominent politicians with peculations of public funds is concerned, which is calculated to astound all honest men and make them chary of believing half the stories told by these official delinquents, for the reason that such things stagger all belief in human profligacy. A case in point is that of the detection and arrest of Eliza Cowles, of Jasper county, Iowa, and incarceration. It is stated that Mrs. Cowles was one of the parties who rushed into the breach of newspaper print to defend the reputation and honor of the credit mobilier faux pas of her half brother, then vice-president of the United States, by stating that the suspicious \$1,200 check found in controversy which seemed to reflect upon the honesty of Mr. Colfax, was sent to her for legitimate purposes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2. The public debt statement is as follows: Six per cent. bonds, \$1,218,728,150; 5 per cent. bonds, \$494,021,050; total coin bonds, \$1,712,749,200; lawful money bonds, \$146,780,000; matured debt, \$151,785,500; legal tenders, notes, \$281,774,029; certificates of deposit, \$45,560,000; fractional currency, \$47,993,334; coin certificates, \$450,040,000; total without interest, \$520,511,302; total debt, \$2,262,755,113; total interest, \$30,415,576; cash in treasury, coin, \$85,350,989; do. currency, \$4,781,267; special report held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law, \$45,560,000; total in treasury, \$135,700,575; debt less cash in treasury, \$2,127,054,538; decrease during the month, \$1,845,211--bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies in interest, payable in lawful money principal outstanding \$94,923,512. Interest accrued and not yet paid \$323,117. Interest paid by the United States, \$22,386,691. Interest repaid by the transportation of notes, etc., \$4,940,055. Balance of interest paid by the United States, \$17,696,635.

THE HOUSE PASSED A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

THE WOMAN'S BATTLE.

STORMING THE CITADELS.

THE SHELBYVILLE CRUSADE.

THE BATTLE CONTINUES UNABATED--PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON THE QUESTION--AN IMPARTIAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

[From a Special Correspondent of the Sentinel.] SHELBYVILLE, IND., Jan. 30.--Our usually quiet little city has been considerably "worked up" during the past ten days on account of the proceedings of an organization recently formed here, known as the "The Woman's Temperance Union." Its name is sufficient to explain its object, hence I will confine myself, as nearly as possible, to facts. Last Monday morning several ladies waited upon the rum sellers and druggists with a petition, demanding the saloon keepers to close up, and praying the druggists to refrain from promiscuous sales. Armed with this little band marched into the saloons, presented the same, and met with a decided refusal. Nothing daunted by this their first failure, they met again Tuesday afternoon at the M. E. Church, and drew up a more elaborate petition, and proceeded to prevail upon drug men to confine their sales to those only who came armed with a physician's prescription. This, too, proved unavailable. But they were not to be thus easily disposed of, and at precisely two o'clock they again met, and with increased forces they proceeded to the saloon of George Deprez, where they held a brief prayer meeting. Mr. Deprez very kindly opened his doors, bade them enter, and did all in his power to make them feel comfortable. But they would not consent to sign the petition, maintaining his right to sell, and taking refuge in the law as his only excuse. He seems to think his business a perfectly legitimate one so long as the law recognizes his right to continue it. Yesterday (Thursday) afternoon the ladies to the number of about fifty, after their usual preliminary meeting at the Christian church, started once more upon their novel errand, this time going to the saloon of O. G. Keck. Keck, however, refused to enter his saloon, but despairing not, they

knelt upon the sidewalk. And held a short prayer meeting, after which several of the union conversed with Keck, but could get no satisfactory reply as to whether he would or would not close up. After leaving this place they went to the wholesale and retail house of Messrs. Roberts & Nickum, but were again refused admittance and were again compelled to remain outside. The ladies then proceeded to the saloon of the same name as at Keck's, after which they repaired to the church. The meeting having been called to order, the president, Mrs. John Elliott, asked if any of the members were desirous of communicating with the saloon keepers in a manner beneficial to the society. After a few moments of almost painful silence Mrs. G. H. Dunn knelt in front of the pulpit and delivered one of the most sublime and pathetic prayers I ever listened to. The words were well chosen, the sentiment beautiful, and all who heard it pronounced it the most touching ever made in the city. This afternoon another meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal church, and after the appointment of worship, about fifty ladies again sallied forth upon their mission. The first saloon visited was that of "Maj." J. C. Maize. Here the proprietor gave them permission to enter, which they did, and read the petition. The ladies then sang two hymns, and then presented their petition. The "major" very kindly informed them of his intention to quit, but desired their assistance in obtaining another business. To which they very readily assented. Leaving the major in the hands of their proceedings, they then wended their way, followed by a motley crowd to the saloon of August Deprez, a brother of the one visited Thursday afternoon. Mr. Deprez met them at the door, and told them they could enter. He would not, they again compelled to use the highway. Several prayers were made and as many hymns sung, when they again adjourned to the M. E. Church, where they were dismissed until to-morrow. Much interest and eagerness is manifested in regard to the result of to-morrow's work. All of the saloons have been visited with the exception of the one on Washington street owned by Silas Metzger. Mrs. Metzger has made

As to what she intends doing should she receive a call, and fears of a row are indulged in by both sides. In a conversation with that lady to-day, she expressed herself as ready and willing to receive the union, and said that she would tell them some plain truths, meaning that she intended assailing their private characters, but I do not think she would (as she could). She is feeling badly on account of an article in to-day's Commercial (Cincinnati), referring to her children as being "beer-blooming."

This movement on the part of the ladies has attracted the attention of many of the city, but the entire country. The people are coming from the country in every available vehicle, and watch the proceedings with an interest that completely submerges all thoughts of a political nature. Several of the ladies are always identified with the cause, and are forming themselves into a society for mutual protection, and declare themselves firm in their purpose to overcome the efforts of the temperance people. They are of the belief that many of the middle class will join them in the movement, and that the Union will be the action of the extremists. I have taken no pains to inform myself regarding

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON THIS SUBJECT. And must say that my views have changed somewhat within the past twenty-four hours. When the women first took up their line of march, the event was so sudden that men stood in the attitude of wonder, and it was hard to get an unbiased opinion. Then there were but two sides--extreme temperance people, and the extreme anti-temperance wing; but to-day the middle men have come to the surface, and are giving expression to their feelings pretty freely. One man will denounce the whole proceedings without reserve, and declare he would leave his wife, disinherit his daughter, and drive upon the precipitous verge of pauperism his deprecating mother, if either should join the anti-temperance ranks. Another man will say, "It is God's word, and the women are his white winged angels carrying into effect his proclamations; and that they can not help closing every saloon in the city. They say the experiment has triumphed elsewhere, and that if the hearts of the saloon men are not made of stone, they must yield to the prayers and tearful appeals of the women who have undertaken the work of reformation. This class are the extreme temperance folk, and if they are not as loud talkers on the street corners, they are firm, and will be found fighting

in the "last ditch." They find their strength in the soothing balm of righteousness, and the potency of divine inspiration; and what difference is it whether or not they have struck the right trail, so they believe the theory--even in this case a woman, will fight as hard in a cause she believes to be right, if the future does change the color of her flag. Then come

THE "MIDDLE MEN." Those who can "take a drink or let it alone," and who number many of our best citizens. They can see but little to be accomplished by the movement, but believe the motive that actuates the women is a good one, and if it can not do much good may do some harm. They recall the fact that last winter these same temperance men were clamorous for a rigid, iron-clad temperance law, and would be satisfied with nothing else. Such a law they obtained, but to the chagrin of the liquor men. But now that we have such a law, with the strong guards around it, and the law permits men to sell under it by the payment of large sums of money, it is but giving protection to the citizen to see that his right to sell is not disturbed. The law is a terror in itself, and if enforced by a rigorous prosecution, would cause every saloon to close its doors inside of six months. Numerous are its violations, and vigilance and persistent effort would soon have the desired effect. They believe it will create strife and discord in the social circle, but are not very clear upon this branch of the question. The "middle men," while not disposed to bloat and publicly condemn this crusade, and while opposed to the whole liquor question, do not seem to encourage the movement, and I may add, the "middle men" are gaining in strength every hour. Mayor Allen was appealed to to-day by the liquor men for protection, on the ground that the women were interfering with and molesting them in the exercise of their business, but he was refused to interfere, because he lacked the power, but in my opinion he rather lacked the "sand."

It is understood that all the churches are enrolled in the "league," with the exception of the Presbyterian church, this denomination being a silent looker on in Venice. And so the matter stands. The people, old and young, are teeming with excitement, the equal of which has not been known here since the days of the war; the children are babbling of the crusade, and the women are laxer exertion. The women are in earnest, and have announced their intention of keeping up their visits until the last saloon is closed. The liquor men, while they show no symptoms of "weakening," are a little nervous, and the southwest quarter saloon, and it may be that their knees will yet catch the contagion and their strongest hour may prove their weakest.

A WOMAN'S VERDICT. MISS BEAM SAYS UP-A PICTURE OF THE SITUATION--A UNIQUE FINALE.

[From an Occasional Correspondent of the Sentinel.] SHELBYVILLE, Jan. 31, 1874.--Judging from an impartial standpoint, the crusade of the Women's Temperance Alliance has not been crowned with the most encouraging success. On the contrary, sober-minded, thoughtful people, have not hesitated to say that the movement is short-lived, and will amount to nothing. The fact appears, that while public sentiment is opposed to intemperance as a vice, there is a strong disposition to resist compulsory action in the saloon. The saloon is the only place where the business of the saloon is reversed in this case. Liquor is the business of so many parties here, that to control it necessitates a chain of proceedings as tedious and intricate as the story of the House that Jack built. Beginning with the saloon keepers, they are taxed higher here than in any place in the state a city license costs \$600 and the government assessment is \$25. Suppose the proprietors of the saloons were willing to give up the business they would enter the refunding of the money paid for license and demand an assurance of as lucrative business in some other line of trade. It is doubtful if either the license money would be returned or other occupation found, but suppose they were, the saloon keepers would then be identified with the hands of the drugists. In regard to this respectable class of liquor dispensers there are some who do a legitimate business, but others are charged with keeping the most dangerous kind of liquor establishments. Those where the sons of

Men, and rich and influential men themselves, and the families of rich and influential men, can get any supply of liquor demanded. The alliance presents a pledge to these drugists asking them to agree to sell no intoxicating liquors excepting what shall be prescribed by a responsible practicing physician. The drugists claim that they are doing a legitimate business, and standing upon their reserved rights as men of honor, refuse to enter into an agreement that will embarrass themselves and their customers. They insist that it is always convenient for the customers to either procure or pay for a prescription. Mr. Leifer instanced a customer who had come to town a distance of seven miles at midnight for drugs, and among other articles wanted a pint of whiskey for an invalid. This statement seemed so much a consequence that I was at some pains to repeat it to one of the most active leaders in the movement. With a kindness of heart truly feminine she said she knew all that but that, meaning the sisterhood, did not wish resort to extreme measures. She said they wanted to crush anybody down. They would rather err on the side of mercy by buying May's and getting him out of the city. When, after holding service in front of Keck's

He would not permit them to enter, the members of the temperance alliance adjourned to the church, I was glad to wind my steps to Mrs. Pedrich's boarding house. There I enjoyed an excellent supper and hastened to the depot. The train was behind time, but thanks to the courtesy of Agent B. S. Sutton I was furnished with a time and seat on a car for my journey. Homeward bound, the "woman's whiskey war" was the topic of general conversation. About the sternest and most uncompromising advocate of temperance I have seen was the conductor of the train. I am sorry I did not catch his name, but the earnestness of his return home a vote of thanks. A gentleman who had sojourned in Shelbyville for the purpose of visiting his mother, who was ill, and who had been a member of the "woman's whiskey war," declared that by middle men he meant moderate drinkers, and that the "good, moral, respectable, and temperate class of men," to use his words, "who can take a drink occasionally, once a day, for instance, without indulging in liquor to excess." The view of the question is what the conductors zealously condemned.

THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE MEETS THIS evening in the Superior Court room at 7 o'clock.

United States Minister Scriggs refusing to take off his hat while a religious procession in the Capital of Columbia was passing, was subjected to some offensive treatment by the boys in the crowd, who regarded Mr. Scriggs' refusal as a deliberate insult to their religion.

ance of revenue and individual profit is more than out-weighted by the misery, pauperism and crime resulting from the liquor traffic, and to the lessening of these evils is the noble effort of the Women's Temperance Alliance directed. I have fully recapitulated the obstacles that are in the way. It is proper to say the ladies have received much unexpected aid and comfort. I was assured by a reliable citizen this morning that the community is deeply interested in the movement. I asked the thought it would result in the closing of the saloons and liquor traffic generally? He could not answer for that much, but he had no doubt a great reform would be inaugurated by the effort. Men are waking up to the evils of intemperance. Another gentleman spoke with feeling of the fresh heart the families of drunkards--the victims of intemperance, have taken from the efforts in their behalf. Drinking men themselves are aroused to a sense of manhood by the interest that is manifested in them. They begin to feel that a new life is possible to them and that a helping hand is extended. The afternoon campaign commenced with a meeting at the M. E. church, at two o'clock. Services began with the singing of the hymn:

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord Or to defend his cause."

Then a venerable old lady, familiarly called "Mother Stallard," led in prayer. Mrs. Dunn now made a very interesting report of a visit to

MRS. STAS METZGER. This Teutonic lady is the wife of a prominent saloon keeper, and is considered the most formidable person in the business. Not that she is lacking in good sense and feeling, but she has been educated to the business and looks upon every overture to give it up as a personal indignity. Her answer to the request of the sisterhood to adjourn the prayer meeting to her saloon was a positive refusal. She declined the prayers of any and all of the sisterhood. She considered herself better than any and all of them, and was attending to her own business which she said they were not doing. The ladies concluded they had better not go to Mrs. Metzger's to-day, but passed a resolution that each and every one would pray for her from now until the next meeting. They were a committee appointed to confer with John Mayes to see upon what terms he would close his saloon. Another committee waited upon Mr. O'Connor a wholesale dealer to see if he would not close his saloon. He positively refused to permit them to come into his place of business, but said they could pray as much as they pleased on the pavement. The ladies accordingly proceeded two by two to his establishment, and remained themselves in a double row on the curbstone, a special force detailed by the police, keeping the thoroughfare unobstructed according to law. A lady delegated for the purpose held an interview with Mr. O'Connor, which I am compelled to say was not satisfactory. The next place of adjournment was the saloon of John Mayes, where it may be said a protracted meeting was held. The services began with the singing of the familiar hymn, "Jesus, Savior of My Soul," which was followed by alternate prayers and hymns. As John is the only saloon keeper who has surrendered enough to

CAPITULATE WITH THE SISTERHOOD. It may be of interest to know that his wife was seated behind the bar with him while services went on. The saloon is the first floor of a common two-story frame building. Its appointments are of the most ordinary description. Upon the shelves of the bar was an array of highly colored liquors, above which hung two or three fish pictures. In the center of the room was a rusty stove, and on either side benches were arranged against the wall. Above one of these hung a blackboard to mark some game, no signs of which appeared to the eye. On the opposite wall was a placard giving notice that no minors would be allowed to drink liquor, and that the services here were exceedingly impressive. The supplications were responded to with fervent ejaculations and the excitement could only be likened to that of a religious revival. All looked to be a temperance revival was the presence of penitents and converts, and I suppose Johnny Mayes and his clerk and his wife were stained face could come under that head. The crowd of men and boys blocking up the doors and windows, and the identification of the idle and curious lookers-on at a revival of religion. Beyond the pavement, in the street, all colors of vehicle were packed with their passengers were packed with other men and boys on tip-toe to peer into the saloon. The windows above the saloon were not much better. They were filled with heads, and a stair way across the street was jammed with women and children. The ladies were in a line, and in every direction knots of men were to be seen, and passing from one to another it was interesting to hear the comments that were made. A well dressed man who made himself so conspicuous in a scattering group was a MERRY OVER THE PROCEEDINGS.

That a gentleman near by inquired his name. "That is Mr. Norris, the school examiner, was the reply."

"He may be amused at his own thoughts," was remarked. "I could not be so much to be making light of a moment like this."

A gentleman observed to me with a smile: "It seems to me the temperance sisters have taken a curious mode. This is the only saloon keeper in town that has no license. He has kept a saloon here without any permit, since early in the summer. All that is necessary is for them to have an affidavit made out that he is selling liquor, and the law will be enforced. This statement seemed so much a consequence that I was at some pains to repeat it to one of the most active leaders in the movement. With a kindness of heart truly feminine she said she knew all that but that, meaning the sisterhood, did not wish resort to extreme measures. She said they wanted to crush anybody down. They would rather err on the side of mercy by buying May's and getting him out of the city. When, after holding service in front of Keck's

STONE-FACED SALOON. He would not permit them to enter, the members of the temperance alliance adjourned to the church, I was glad to wind my steps to Mrs. Pedrich's boarding house. There I enjoyed an excellent supper and hastened to the depot. The train was behind time, but thanks to the courtesy of Agent B. S. Sutton I was furnished with a time and seat on a car for my journey. Homeward bound, the "woman's whiskey war" was the topic of general conversation. About the sternest and most uncompromising advocate of temperance I have seen was the conductor of the train. I am sorry I did not catch his name, but the earnestness of his return home a vote of thanks. A gentleman who had sojourned in Shelbyville for the purpose of visiting his mother, who was ill, and who had been a member of the "woman's whiskey war," declared that by middle men he meant moderate drinkers, and that the "good, moral, respectable, and temperate class of men," to use his words, "who can take a drink occasionally, once a day, for instance, without indulging in liquor to excess." The view of the question is what the conductors zealously condemned.

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TRICHINE SPIRALIS.

DEATH IN THE POT--THE DEADLY HOG POT--SCIENCE IN AURORA.

The Cincinnati Commercial gives a full account of the trichine poisoning at Aurora, in this State, an account of which has already appeared in the Sentinel. Each of these persons was taken sick about the same time, and had been sick about three weeks. They were pale and emaciated, but yet presenting a peculiarly swollen or puffy appearance about the eyes and lower extremities; they had diarrhoea, which at intervals appeared to assume a dysenteric character. The discharges from the bowels had a dark greenish color, little odor, and were thin or watery, containing more or less reddish mucus or slime, mixed with a substance that resembled the scrapings of flesh.

There was some pain in the bowels, also, pain, or a painful sensation or weakness in the limbs; all of these people have assumed a peculiar position in bed; they lay upon the back with the shoulders drawn forward, and the elbow bent so that the arms and hands were carried across the chest and well up toward the neck, while the knees were drawn up as if to relax the muscles of the body. Any attempt to straighten the limbs, or any pressure upon the muscles or flesh caused pain, and a few persons suffered in the entire limb. There was great lassitude, and depression, together with fever. In some cases the neck about the root of the tongue was very still and painful, especially in the morning. We visited Mrs. Benter and found her and her child very sick, her physician and those who have seen her consider her in a very critical condition. Her symptoms are typical of the disease as described by scientific medical writers.

The swelling of the eyelids and lower extremities is very marked; there is also some difficulty in protruding the tongue; and soreness over the larynx or upper portion of the vocal organs. Her voice is hoarse and weak, and she has the diarrhoea, the dysenteric tendency, with increased fever in the evening. Doctor Lamb informed Doctor Sutton that he had four patients in one family, which he believed had been made sick by eating of the same pork which Doctor Rectanus' patients had been eating. This led to a careful examination of the suspected pork, and the microscope revealed the fact that it was swarming with minute maggots, called in scientific language "trichine spiralis." We had the satisfaction of examining the pork for ourselves with the microscope, and we found that every little piece of the pork not larger than the head of a pin contained one or more of the trichine.

THE HOGS AND THEIR HISTORY. Mrs. Threnant (one of the sufferers mentioned above) had two pigs, which she was fattening in a pen in her garden, for her own family use. During the autumn these pigs were allowed to run in the streets for a short time, after which they were again kept in the pen. Within a few days after they were penned up, one of them began to droop, and refused to eat, the